FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1894. If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for

publication with to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that pursue. LOCAL NEWS.—The City and Suburban News Bureau of the Ustran Passe and New York Associated Passes is at 21 to 29 Ann street. All information and dori-ments for public use instantly disseminated to in-press of the whole country.

The Late Election and Continental Union.

Among the many causes that contributed on Nov. 8 to the extirpation of the pro-English and Populistic taint injected by CLEVE LAND into the Democratic party, one of the most important has hitherto escaped attention. We refer to the sour determination shown by the friends of the Executive in the present Congress, to discriminate by divers provisions of the new tariff against Northern farmers and in favor of their Canadian competitors. More than one Senator and Representative predicted the political effect of thus sacrificing the Northern agriculturist, while, except in the case of the sugar bounty, the utmost pains was taken to meet the wishes of the Southern planters. The event has justified the forecast. An analysis of the election figures proves that the defeat of the Democratic party as misled by CLEVELAND, was disastrous not only throughout the Northern belt of States, but conspicuously in those counties which adjoin the Canadian frontier. Deep is the love of country among our border population, and keen is their desire to see it expand to continental limits; and to that end they would welcome the Canadian provinces to the American market, if they consented to come thither as members of the American Union. But, otherwise, they have for them no welcome and no toleration. One flag, one market, is the motto of our Northern agriculturists, and to give the one without requiring the acceptance of the other, they regard not unreasonably as a betrayal of their local interests, and as an act of purblind or disloyal opposition to the national aggrandizement.

It is amusing to reflect on the consterna tion with which the verdict registered on Nov. 6 by the American people must have been received at Ottawa. The Dominion Tories flattered themselves that, by our gratuitous abolition or reduction of duties on Canadian commodities, we had robbed our friends in Canada of their prime argument and had paralyzed the movement for continental union. But scarcely had the Tariff act, which thus filled them with elation, been placed upon the statute book, when the popular rebuke of it came thunderous and crushing. On the jubilant Do minion Government, and on its chief backer and banker, the President of the Canadian Pacific, the triumph of the Republicans must have fallen like a bolt out of the blue. We can hear them bewailing the shocking mutability of American sentiment: "It was a mistake, then, to suppose that intelligent Americans wanted four more years of GROVER; on the contrary, they would eject him with a kick to-morrow if they It was an error to assume that Hawaii's prayer for annexation would long remain unanswered, or that the project of continental union was defunct."

The outcome of the late election has mad it as clear at Ottawa as it is in New York, that in 1897 the Stars and Stripes will be run up again at Honolulu, and stay there while Canadian producers will be notified by suitable changes in the tariff that, if they want admittance to the American market, they must get it by becoming American cittzens. Those events are certain to take place, because the American people will demand them. They will take place, whether the next President is a Democrat or a Republican. Whatever he may call himself, be will not be an Anglophil and Populist of the CLEVELAND stripe.

No sooner was the result of the electic for President in 1892 made known, than we warned the Canadian friends of continental union that they must expect for a brief space to encounter disappointments and reverses. We explained to them that the movement for the reunion of the Anglo-Saxon race upon this continent, was one that only American patriots could appreciate, and therefore it need look for nothing but indifference from GROVER CLEVELAND. We pointed out that the only national ensign which had been known to elicit a dull thrill from his cold nature, was the union tack: and that the mere doubling of the area of his country was to his mind a small matter compared with the approval of the Britis h Ambassador and the laudation of the London press. We foretold later that the man who began his second administration by hauling down the American flag at Honolulu, would, through his tools in Congress, extinguish or cut down the duties on Canadian products for the express purpose of killing the continental union project. But we also predicted that these exhibitions of contempt for patriotic aspirations would bring upon him swift and bitter retribution, and that during his last two years of office he would be a found-out, broken, and derided man, lonesome and impotent, his arm palsied, his fangs drawn.

We bid good cheer to the friends of continental union, alike in Canada and in the United States. The reign of their arch enemy is already practically over. The light is breaking; the dawn of triumph is at hand The time will soon come to reorganize on both sides of the border; and this time the Ottawa Tories will try in vain to make Canadian farmers believe that they can obtain for nothing the privileges and prosperity which the makers and upholders of the American republic bought for a great price.

Coals of Fire.

The brief communication here subjoined is apparently from one who admires Secre tary Carlisle's heroic endurance of injury and insult from his great chief:

"To run Entron of Tun Scs-Sir: You say in Tun Sus of to-day that 'the newspaper organs of Mr. CLEVELAND are beginning to taunt the carnest, smiling, uncomplaining Secretary of the Treasury for not resigning his office. What newspaper organ of Mr. CLEVELAND has taunted Mr. CARLINER? Be fair even to the CLEVELAND Administration. Specify or retract "NEW YORK, NOV. 13.

As long ago as last Saturday the New York Times began to emphasize the indignity put upon Secretary Carlisle by Mr. Cleveland by printing such tronically sympathetic hints as this:

"It is understood that the Secretary of the Treasury, whose unquestioned distince of the banking class has led him to betray his feelings and to provoke on the other side an unconcealed contempt for his limited financial ability and his scant coursey, is again opposed to such a course. The President is the head of the Administration, and the Secretary of the Treasure is bot his clerk. If the windom of the policy is ary is but his clerk. If the wisdom of the policy in tioned by the agent through whom th business must be transacted, the reputation of the President for firmness and directness when he has once resolved upon a course will leave but one way pen to the man who may be dissatisfied. A President

fores to earry out a policy upon which he has resolved, but several Secretaries of the Troasury, who found themselves unable to adopt Presidential policies, have escaped embarrasement by effering their es of the Treasury, who

Much more of the same sort could be cited from the same source, but we think this will suffice in the way of specification.

As to the allegation that our esteemed neighbor is one of the few remaining newspaper organs of the President, it is enough to say that the Times was the first journal to announce the President's intention to over ride and ignore his Secretary of the Treasnry; and that these plain hints to the patient Cartiste to be patient no longer, are woven into the fabric of despatches apparently inspired from the White House.

We observe that the long-enduring states man continues to return good for evil. Still smiling, he went down to the CRAMPS' shipyard on Monday with the Presidential party and at the banquet that followed the launch ing of the St. Louis, he pronounced a most beautiful oratorical tribute to the charming wife of the man from whom he has suffered and is suffering so much. Mr. CARLISLE's public eulogy of Mrs. CLEVELAND did not go beyond the general sentiment respecting that lady; but under all the circumstances this magnanimous act on the part of the Secretary must have made even GROVER CLEVELAND wince. Well may the Hon. JOHN GRIFFIN CARLISLE exclaim, in the words of Antonio:

"I de oppose My patience to his fury; and am armed To suffer, with a quietness of spirit, The very tyranny and rage of his." A truly heroic soul!

The After Riot.

After violence and murder had been pu down in Chicago, and the DEBS war against the public had been quashed, the spirit of riot was kept going by DEBS's followers and by numerous energetic contemporaries. in continued denunciations of the PULLMAN Company and its President. The company's expressed determination not to arbitrate, but to maintain the right of itself, and incldentally of every citizen, to conduct its own business as law and circumstance might permit, without interference from other peo ple, was abused as though it had been a crime. Newspapers which, in venturing to condemn the outrages done in Chicago, must have thought that they had perhaps thereby strained injudiciously their relations to the rioters, thought that they saw a soothing recompense in the deliverance of diatribes against PULLMAN. The Boston Pilot villainously proposed that inasmuch as the PULLMAN Company's scale of wages did not commend itself to the Pilot and its associites, and the company refused to "arbitrate." the State of Illinois should withdraw the protection of its police, and deliver the town over to the fury and destruction of the strikers. The Pilot's amazing pro gramme, implied in differing forms in vari ous other journals which ought to have been incapable of such publications, is worth quot ing again as it was in THE SUN of July 14 "A delegation waited on Mr. Wickes, and was told that 'the Pullman Company had nothing to arbi

Why not take him at his word and withdraw every representative of Federal, State, or any other govern ent from the town of Puliman and all of PULMAN's operty? How many days or hours before Mr. Wickes would be crying for the police to protect him and the property of his insolent company ?"

The criticisms upon the PULLMAN Company emanating from such sources were of a viciousness secondary only to the outrages perpetrated at the centre of disorder.

Now comes the report of the United States Strike Commission, made by three representatives of a Populistic President, in itself an outrageous violation of a national statute and of the proper functions of the United States Government, and starts this rlot over again, much to the approval of Dens of the American Railway Union, in whose behalf the report has unquestionably been made. For whose benefit or gratification could the investigation have been undertaken unless for the DEBS party? The railroads had no esire for it. The public knew the facts. I was a salve for the treatment of the strikers, which had been demanded of the Administration in the name of peace and order. In spirit the report is a semi-apology for the DEBS strike, and an official condemnation of a private corporation acting clearly and unmistakably within its rights under the laws of commerce and of the country.

Mr. CLEVELAND's Commissioners, apart from the gross abuse of the law involved in their appointment, have perpetrated an outrage of peculiar offensiveness. In every spect, the creation and the achievements of this Commission must be condemned as injurious to the most wholesome interests of the community at large, and to the simple and sacred rights of the individual citizen.

The England of the Pacific.

England's commercial interests in the East have received a serious blow from the remarkable development in the last few years of the Eastern coal mines. Japanese coal has not only forced its way into all the English markets in the North Pacific and Indian oceans, but is now used by British steamship lines trading in the East, being practically as good as the English coal and far cheaper. While the Indian collieries. according to the official report of 1893-94. produced over two and a half million tons, the development of the Japanese coal trade in India has been phenomenally rapid. Two years ago the Bombay mill owners found that they could make better terms with the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the Japan mail steamship company, with its fleet of fifty new model steamers, than they could with any rival line, for the transportation of their yarns and piece goods to the Yokohama and Shanghai markets. The agreement hung fire at first, owing to the difficulty of finding a return cargo, when the suggestion was made that the mills might use Japanese coal instead of English or Indian coal. It was found that though one-twelfth more Japanese coal than English coal is needed to raise the same amount of steam, the use of Japanese coal in Bombay secured a saving of forty per cent. Japan had won its Indian market and is keeping it, and, what is more, it now supplies the English lines of steamers running to Bombay. It has demonstrated that owing to the low price at which it can produce its coal, it can, under normal conditions, supply it on board at any coaling port of the Indian or the China seas more cheaply than any other.

Japan has for years controlled its own oal market and those of China. At Hong Kong, where, before the outbreak of the war, its coal sold at from two and a half to five dollars a ton, no other imported coal stands the remotest chance. In the California market, in spite of the long-established trade between San Francisco and New South Wales, and of the shorter distance from the mines of British Columbia, Japan has been able recently to make a contract providing for the landing of 2,400,-000 tons of its coal. A consignment of

Japanese coal has even reached the London market, and the correspondent of the Times, who states these facts, asserts that if it is found profitable and if exchange continues favorable, a big English order may be given to Japan. But the real danger to England and to her colonies lies in the development of the trade among English steamers in the East and in the footbold it has now in India.

Travellers have been fond of comparing he Japanese to the French, and with some instice. Yet one of the unexpected results of the war, and one not altogether palatable to the Western nations, may be that Japan stands revealed not as the France but as the England of the Pacific.

A Question Easily Answered by An other Question.

The opposition of our extermed contemporary, the New York Herald, to the Populist income tax was constant and consistent If all patriotic journals had done their duty as the Herald did its duty, the result in

Congress might have been different. Concerning the President's responsibility for the Democratic defeat of last week, the Herald now asks this question:

"Was it not Mr. CLEVELAND who wrote to Chairman Wilsow during the tariff agitation last summer. 'You know how much I deprecated the incorporation is the proposed bill of the income tax feature '

We reply, Yes. It was Mr. CLEVELAND who wrote to Mr. Wilson last summer after the Populist measure had been welded firmly into the Tariff bill, "You know how much I deprecated the incorporation in the proposed bill of the income tax feature."

And Mr. Wilson knew exactly how much Mr. CLEVELAND had "deprecated the incororation" of that odious socialistic measure Everybody else in the country knew, too.

Was it not Mr. CLEVELAND who wrote to the Fifty-third Congress last winter, before any other Democrat dared to advocate openly the incorporation of an income tax in the Tariff bill: "The committee [Mr. WILSON'S Committee of Ways and Means] have wisely embraced in their plan a few additional internal revenue taxes, including a small tax upon incomes derived from certain corporate investments. These new assessments are absolutely just, and easily borne."

That initial recommendation of the incon tax by Mr. CLEVELAND fastened the odious socialistic measure upon the people of this country; and that paragraph in Mr. CLEVE-LAND's message, written seven months before the dishonest letter to WILSON from which the Herald quotes, measures the extent to which Mr. CLEVELAND deprecated the incorporation of an income tax in the Tariff bill.

Merchants That Don't Understand Their Own Business.

There is a thing which, it seems to us, de serves the attention of those grocery-store keepers who are afraid that they will be ruined by the "department stores" at which groceries as well as dry goods and other wares are kept for sale. They must have noticed, while perusing THE SUN's pages day after day, that the most successful dry goods and furnishing houses, including those of them that have a grocery annex, take pains to make their business known to the community by advertising it largely. In these advertisements they specify the goods which they offer for sale from time to time in the year, and often give the prices of them, and always tell of particular bargains which are to be obtained. They do so in captivating language and in attractive typography. They know by experience that it pays to do this, that thus customers are drawn to their establishments, and good sales are made, and profits are taken in. By obtaining their confidence one may ascertain the results of their advertising, and we think that some of the grocers would be surprised to learn of them. An enterprising firm which advertised a special line of goods in this paper one day of last week was out of stock in that line before nightfall of the day.

It is surprising how few of the grocery uses of the city take advantag means of making their goods known widely, and drawing customers, and enlarging their business, and making it more profitable. Why are they so obtuse? Why so negligent of their own interests Why so unwilling to follow the example set them by men in other branches of business? They must have observed, while examining THE SUN'S advertising pages, that the leading "department houses which have a "grocery annex" are wise enough to make the fact known, and sometimes to advertise the prices at which groceries can be procured from them. How does it happen that these people are so much shrewder than most of the grocers who dea! only in groceries? They will certainly get the advantage of their rivals in the grocery trade if these rivals do not wake up. THE SUN's advertising columns are open to shopkeepers in every branch of honest business, and to all other honest people who have use for them.

Stir your stumps, grocers! or you will all be annexed as departments of other establishments, the proprietors of which have

A New Map of Corea.

Cartography has never flourished in Asia where it is supposed to have originated centuries before it was known in Europe. The Japanese are the only exception, for when they joined the ranks of modern people, they set about surveying and mapping their islands, and employed European experts to see that they did it well. If there was any prospect of a good deal of fighting on Corean soil, it would be of great advantage to those directing the movements of the armies if an adequate topographic survey of the peninsula had been made. No such thing exists. however. The funniest modern map of the world has emanated from Corea, and her people's ideas of surveying and cartography

are even cruder than those of China Our Hydrographic Office at Washington has recently issued a chart of the coasts of the Yellow Sea and the Gulf of Pechili, including the peninsula of Corea, on a larger scale than in any other map yet produced with the possible exception of the Russian map of 1880. This work, like all the products of the Hydrographic Office, is carefully done, and we believe it is the best carto graphic compilation of existing knowledge of Corea. It is up to date, and its scale per mits more and clearer detail than is found on other recent maps. It quite supersedes the Russian map, and also the Gotha map of 1883 on nearly the same scale, which

was so long the chief authority on Corea, Its special feature is the delineation of coasts, harbors, and soundings; and the nany hundreds of soundings indicate that the survey vessels of the maritime nations have paid much attention to Corea's coast waters since that country began to excite a little commercial interest. Whoever studies this chart, will be struck with the shallowness of the water in the Corean and the Chinese harbors. Chemulpo, for in-

stance, is one of the few harbors that are remarkable for having most of their ship ping stuck in the mud at low tide. We have read recently that the European powers would probably keep some of their biggest war ships at various Chinese treaty ports to protect European residents. As a natter of fact, the heaviest war ships cannot get within sight of the foreign settlements on China's coasts, with the possible exception of Chifu.

This delineation of the interior of Corea is ased upon no better authority than travellera' itineraries, supplemented doubtless by data that are only approximate. But what ever is known that can be recorded on a map, including the more or less wretched highways, the lines of telegraph, and the boundaries of provinces, is shown on this sheet, which is a timely contribution to our meagre supply of appliances for studying

It is a queer but genuine tribute to the destructive-conservative power of the Hon, THOMAS BRACKETT REED that the four candidates for the post of Collector of Customs for Portland and Falmouth have all been candidates for Congress in Mr. REED's district, and have gone down before his irresistible impact. Fair play seems to demand that the candidate that had the distinction of being the mostbeaten should get the job.

If Governor ELIAS CARR should call a ses sion of the present North Carolina Legislature, Democratic, for the purpose of electing a successor to the Hon. THOMAS JEFFERSON JARVIS. Senator in Congress by appointment, he would rouse a horrible tempest among the Republicans and Populists, who are expecting to divide the two Senatorships between them in the next Legislature. Governor CARR might well be the man himself. He is able and honest, and from the aesthetic point of view he is sublime, his moustachies being regarded by travellers, foreign and domestic, as the nobles: piece of capillary scenery in the world. In the Senate he would be sure to have a chastening influence on PEFFER, and even the relentless STEWART might scale down his 16x1 whiskers.

The Hon. Bill Cook of Oklahoma seems to be an economist of a certain school. He is in favor of the corporation tax, and is levying it with much success. He also believes that wealth should pay for the extra protection it doesn't get from the Government. If the Hon. BILL COOK is not a victim to the Hemp Trust or the Lead Trust, he may yet take high rank as a

It is due to the art of Missouri to say that among the innumerable pictorial roosters that growed and roosted in the morning and evening and weekly papers of that State, the fowls exhibited by the Hon. J. B. McCullagh were the handsomest, sleekest, best fed, and presumably the clearest throated. are reproductions of Mr. McCullagn's own fowls, fortunate birds that feed on hulled corn and cream and drink Benedictine. Their diet gives a peculiar richness to their plumage, luxuriance to their wattles, and a haunting weetness to their crow.

The term of the Governor of Indiana four years; the term of the Secretary of State Elections there are biennial, and at every election a Secretary of State is chosen and at every alternate election a Governor. The offi cial figures of the recent election are at hand. In 1892 WILLIAM R. MYERS, the candidate for Secretary of State of Indiana, received 260,388 votes. On Tuesday, Nov. 6 1894, he received 235,835. During the two years intervening there was a falling off in the Democratic vote of 24,503.

In 1892 the Republican vote in Indiana was 253,623; on Tuesday, Nov. 6, 1894, it was 280, 562, a gain of 26,939 since BENJAMIN HARRISO ran for redlection.

Indiana was 21,739 in 1892 and 29,521 in 1894. a gain of 7,785. The Prohibition vote in indi ana for Secretary of State in 1892 was 12,876 In 1804 it was 10,097, a loss of 2,779.

The net result of the Indiana election, there fore, appears to be that while nine-tenths of the voters who gave their suffrages to the Democ racy in 1892 stood sturdily in support of the party two years later, one-tenth of the former Democrate have now voted the Republican ticket. This is not a very high rate of politi cal mortality under an Administration which has had the same effect on the political harvest as a hard frost upon the grain which withtood drought, flood, cyclone, hallstorm, and cinch-bug rally. We congratulate the Demorats of Indiana on the fine showing they have made under circumstances favorable, through

Democratic agencies, to Republican prospects.

The Populists of Indians, fostered by Populist terislation in Washington, have gained some what; the Prohibitionists of Indiana, discour aged by the neglect of the Republicans to heed their expostulations, have lost. The total vote of the State has increased 7,000 beyond the vote in the Presidential election, a good showing.

The Hon. JOEL PERDICCAS HEATWOLE, the Gopher Antinous, rises triumphant from the ashes like the phoenix or the pone. Now 'tis said that he would be Senator in place of the Hon. WILLIAM D. WASHBURN. 'The ladies' gallery would look down upon no fairer face, but Minnesota will not let him go. He would nave been elected to Congress long ago, but his constituents could not bear to part with him. In the Hon. KNUTE NELSON and Mr. HEATWOLE Minnesota possesses two oppos ing types, each perfect of its kind.

The Spanish Government must be credited with friendly intent, in paying an indemnity of \$17,500 for the property of American mission aries destroyed six years ago in Ponane, an island of the Micronesian group belonging to Spain. The Spanish authorities, however, still refuse to permit the missionaries to resume their labors in the place from which they were driven. President HARRISON took a particular interest in the case, and it was during his Administration that the pressure which has caused the payment of the indemnity was brought to bear upon Spain. The demands of Mr. HARRISON will not be fully satisfied, however, until the American misionaries are back in Ponape, striving to convert the natives.

was ninety-six years ago to-day that one of the first outrages on American war ships was perpetrated by British cruisers, arousing our people to the fact that a permanent and progressive navy is "a safe, economical, and cessary insurance on the prosperity of the At the close of the War of Independence the navy, which had played such a conspinuous part in the seven years' struggle, was eglected, and a few cheap merchant vessels mounted with cannon were employed to protect American commerce. The experiment, however, proved enormously expensive. On Nov. 16, the United States war ship Baltimore, Capt. ISAAC PHILLIPS, while convoying mer chant vessels from Charleston to Havana, fell in with a British squadron. Capt. PHILLIPS was compelled to go aboard the British flagship, and was detained there while a British Lieutenant and a marine guard went aboard the Baltimore, and, in spite of the protests of the American officers, carried fifty-five A an seamen abourd the British flagship, in ... ler that the English commander might take his pick of them. Five of these seamen were impressed into the British service, and, after seizing three vessels of the American convoy, the British mmander sailed away, acknowledging that he had a number of Americans in his crew. Capt. PHILLIPS was dismissed from the service, although the fault was due more to the false my of Congress than to any act of his own. On Nov. 16, 1800, the United States twelve-gun chooner Experiment, Lieut. CHABLES STEW AUT, had a desperate engagement with the British privateer Louisa Bridger, armed with eight

nine-pounders, and carrying a crew of about for-

ty-five men. The vessels met during a gale and

were scudding before the wind at a speed of nine knots. A little before midnight the ships opened a heavy fire, and it was not long before the Briton was compelled to surrender. Lieut. DAVID PORTER was sent aboard to take pos session, and found that the prize was severe injured and had four feet of water in the hold Her commander had been disabled early in the action and a large proportion of her crew were killed or wounded. The Experiment had one man killed and one boy wounded. The action had been fought under the impression that the Louisa Bridger was a French vessel, and on learning their mistake the Americans promptl restored the vessel and made every possible

reparation. The Richmond Times prints this mystic wonderful notice:

"Hustrious Arab, Hearken; You are commanded to mount your camel and journey toward the cetting sun on the 16t day, fifth mouth, Goomadal cols. A. H. 1819, which is known by those who have the true direction as Thursday, November 15, 1894, 9 P. M sharp, Masonie Tempie, in meteory of Athenda Sec (ALFRACAS), b. in Sogdiana 22, d. 885 A. D.—187 A. H. Arabian setronomer. His 'elements' were translated into Latin. Soofrat-et-Ta'am, the Bospirable Sait: Daroo's Zeeyafah."

The Illustrious Arab takes a car and not a camel when he goes to eat sait in memory of the illustrious Sogdianan. But the glamour of East goes with him, and one-eyed calenders crowd the platform of the imagination, and HAROUN-AL-RASCHID, slumming with the Grand Vizier, drives the car. The barber's seventh son recommends a little tonic, and ZORKIDE waits upon the table. Hail to the Knights of the Mystic Shrine of Richmond. Our grief for the de-cease of AFGERGANEC has been somewhat mitigated by time, but we hope the memorial banquet last night was no Harmecide outfit.

The Two Million Club of Chicago has just had another dinner and enumeration. Col. Bon GIVENS, the indefatigable prophet and census guesser, " presented elaborate statistics to sub-stantiate the claim that the present population of the city exceeded 2,000,600." Col. Bon Grv-ENS is posterior to the times and behindhand with figures. An eminent citizen of Chicago, the Hon, HINKEY DINK, estimates the resent population, submerged and floating, of Chicago, at 6,374,597, couls, oversouls, and undersouls. The name of the census club should be changed to the Seven Million Club. Scientific estimators can roll up seven millions as easily as two. Col. Bon GIVENS has not, we fear, the true mathematical imagination.

Citizens of Cleveland have been requested by the Chamber of Commerce not to put "O." or "Ohio" on their letter heads, or after their names when they inscribe them on a hotel register. This request is not made to show regret for being in Ohio, but to express the fact and belief that Cleveland so great and famous that all the world takes geographical notice of it. Certainly Cleveland is big enough to be accepted without further proof of identification, and we dare say the time will be when such persons from Ohio s are not employed at Washington will be glad to hail from Ohio, Cleveland.

A Question of Journalistic "Enterprise." The New York Morning Advertiser, a newspaper served by the Associated Press, so-called

refers to the circumstance that THE SUN did not publish until Wednesday the report and recommendations of the Commissioners who investigated the Pullman strike of last summer, while that report appeared on Tuesday morning in certain "Associated Press newspapers," We copy what the Advertiser has to say: Why did you not print it on Tuesday, as the Morning

Advertiser did. instead of waiting until Wednesday? Can it be possible that the Disunited Press, that vigilant news agency of which you boast so much. ailed to fall over this report in the streets of Chicago Monday evening? Alas! that is the only explanation which can be given for THE SER'S failure to have the report in its columns on Tuesday along with the Associated Press newspapers. In this relation we may say that THE SUN neglected to give proper credit to the Associated newspaper of Tuesday from which i Associated newspaper of Tuesday from which it scissored "the most important parts" of this report which it printed on Wednesday. This in Tur Sux is a breach of etiquette and a failure to do justice to a entemporary which pains us greatly.

The extracts from the Commission's report which appeared in THE SUN of Wednesday were taken not from the Morning Advertiser, or any other Associated Press newspaper which printed the report on Tuesday, but from the official copy of the document, sent out from the White House The full text of the report was in our possession as early as 10 o'clock last Sunday morning. It came to TRE SUN by mail on Sunday, as we suppose it also went to the Morning Advertiser, the printed it on Tuesday morning; and it was noompanied by the following note:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, 1 WASHINGTON, D. C., NOV. 10, 1894, 6 The report of the Strike Commission is sent you in dvance with the understanding that it shall not be used prior to Wednesday, Nov. 14

HENRY T. THURBER, Private Secretary We reply, therefore, to the question of our ontemporary, that THE SUN did not print on Tuesday the document which was in its hands on Sunday, for the simple reason that the document was confided to THE SUN upon the under standing that it was to be held until Wednesday, and because THE SUN recognizes the obligations of journalistic good faith in such transactions. THE SUN does not covet a reputation for that sort of "enterprise" which would have put "the report in its columns on Tuesday along with the Associated Press newspapers." Is our reply satisfactory to the Merning Advertiser, or does that journal desire further in-

Tiger Hunters, Beware the Elenhant TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I notice that the reformers in your great city are still fighting the tiger, which is very unsportsmanlike-badgering a dead animal, for, according to their own accounts, the tiger is dead. I take the opportunity of inviting their attention to

formation and instruction?

the elephant, which is now claiming their attenthe elephant, which is now claiming their atten-tion, and beg to assure them, as an old menag-erie manager, that they will find this new animal a good deal harder to manage than the old. That prince of showmen, Mr. Barnum, once said that he would rather have a dozen tigers on his hands than one elephant. Therefore, the sooner the new keepers turn to the very large ele-phant which is, thus far, calmly demanding their attention, the better for themselves, if not for the elephant. their attention, the better in their attention, the better in the elephant.

JESSE LAPORTE (an old showman).

The Repeat of the Force Laws and the Broken South.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Having been a constant reader of THE SUN for the past ten years, although I do not agree with its politics, I am compelled to praise The Stn for advocating the repeal of the Federal Election law. vocating the repeal of the Federal Election law, for by it we have been able to break the solid South. As long as the Federal Election law remained on the statute book we could never carry a Southern State, but the first time that the people got the chance to vote after the repeal of the observious law, for which The SUN so sably fought, the solid South was broken. It has been the means of removing rate prejudice between the whites and blacks of the South.

6. F. WEBB (colored), 114 Fifth avenue, city.

blx-cent Postage for Domestic Letters. To THE EDITOR OF THE SEX-SEC. Not satisfied with e theome tax, the Administration has formed a new plot, the object of which is to increase further the amount of revenue. While the schemedianiays in-genuity, it is too much like a film dain game to find favor with the long-offering people. By putting a title, non-adjective substance on the back side of the beautiful new sicily red postage stamp, they first save quite a sum on starch. Secondly, as the stamp always comes off the letter in transmission, they collect four cents more, or double postage at the other end. Thus instead of two cents per letter as for-merly, they now get all eagls. This plan, which from the number of complaints received at the Post Office seems to be night's successful, is a loss officia tax than the income tax, elthough to night of us it some a little

NEW YORK, Nov. 15. He Wasts to Know. To run Entrum ow The arm-Ser: If the Benny ratio party over gets together again in sufficient togetherness to hold a national convention, wouldn't it he a good idea to compet the leaders of the party to give bogsis that platform pledges will be made for re-demption, and not for sale? Our or the Proving FROWNS FOR THE WHITE HOUSE. Democratic and Independent Sentiments for

From the Alexandria Gazette. Previous to the last Presidential election, some Den rate, familiar with the true character of Mr. Cleve and, said it would be better for the Democratic part if he should be defeated. What they said was attribu by the etickous, wire judged others by themselves, to personal feelings. Tuesday proved that they not only spoke words of wisdom, but of scherness and truth.

From the Atlanta Constitution.
Those who are alive to the dangers that are threat entug the party - the whole broad of them the result of Mr. Cleveland's anti-Democratic policy will not now be slow to credit the persistent rumors that are float ing about that the purpose of the President, deve oped in the very beginning of his administration, ha been to divide and desirey the Demogratic party. If he has really undertaken a contract of this sort, he is carrying it out with an energy that allows nothing t stand in its way, and a fidelity blind in its devotion.

From the Cherry Falley Gazette. A word from Mr. Cleveland would have kept the Pair hits Suepard treket out of the field. Yet he re-fused to speak the word. He has even refused to support his party at the polls, and it is claimed that he orbid the members of his Cabinet and the employees in the departments from taking part in the canvass in the State of New York. He preferred to see the party destroyed rather than do anything to aid the man to whom he is indebted for his present position.

From the Post-Erpress. So far as the present Administration is concerned Mr. Cleveland had almost untimited power to begin with, and he has shown unprecedented imbeelity. he fatture condemned by the people on Tuesday ! mainty his failure. If we say " He could and he would not," the case is bad, but if we say "Re would and he could not," the case is worse. Queen Victoria, to wold responsibility, need only plead the constitu Count immunity of the sovereign; President Cleve land can only plend the baby act, and to avoid havin bables in the Presidential chair the Constitution se the limit of age at 35 years.

From the Washington Po The punishment of David Bennett IIII is developing nto a Democratic luxuer but it appears that ther are some people who have to have it that way. From the St. Poul Morning Call.

If from the start President Cleveland had planned the overthrow of the Democratic party in every State the Union he could not have acted more wisely. And, inseed, it looks as if this was his purpose. All the world has long known him as a supremely selfish man. He has insisted that he was better than his party, and perhaps has induced himself to believe the ile. He has been wrapped up in himself, and has en-couraged himself to believe that the small voterie of flatterers with which he has surrounded himself votes he popular verdict as to his greatness, his superiority to the mass of the American people. No doubt he re olces in his own capacity for harm, and feeds his anity by indulging in ruthless mischief. And to day he is imitating the example of one of his ancient pro formes made notorious in history as a violinist. From the Indianapolis Sun.

Mr. G. Cleveland is large and fat physically, but be and that he is about the smallest specimen of hu

From the Macon Frentsa New Cleveland did not vote; Bissell did not vote, and resham did not vote. Lamont went home to vote. but nobody knows whether he voted for Hill or for Wheeler, Several thousand Mugwumps did vote, it such manner as not to do the Democrate any good. A ew hundred thousand Democrats evidently thought if the President and his right-hand men in his Cabine didn't care enough about a popular endorsement of the Administration to vote they would not go to the rouble of voting either.

From the Washington Post.
CHICAGO, Nov. 7.-Clevelant is blamed for yesterlay's Democratic defeat. The Democratic leaders in the State all units in saying that the Republican ava-lanche which struck the country can be laid at the door of the President. The series of blunders which were made at Washington, the leaders say, caused the tide to turn, which is such a serious blow to tariff re he master spirit in these blunders. Franklin Macleagh, John M. Pairier, Theodore Nelson of the State Campaign Committee, A. S. Trude, Candidate Clar-gett, Congressmen McGann and Goldsler, and, in fact, all the leading Democrats in the State, unite in saying that Cleveland's policy at Washington caused the awful defeat for his party.

From the Memphis Commercial Appeal. Mr. Cleveland is silent. It is probably well that he

From the Cincinnati Enguire The President's satellites will claim that he still be-ongs to the Democratic party. Well, we suppose he oes-so does a carbuncle belong to a man who has it on his neck.

From the Richmond County Democr One cause of the Democratic defeat was the treach ry of Grover Cleveland. No man has received a honors than he, and, as the national leader, we ex-He did not. He preferred to curry Populistic and Republican favor.

WHAT DO THESE WORDS MEANY If Anything, They Mean That Hill Is the Real Leader of the Democratic Party.

From the Washington Evening Star. not often that a statesman manages to get as much applause out of a defeat as David B. Hill is at

From the American Times Recorder. Hill was the hero of Tuesday's battle. He threw simself into the arena at his party's bidding. The great contest wasforced upon him. The nomination or Governor came to him unsought. He accepted it when others were faint-hearted and tim anvassed the State in a magnificent manner.

From the Lockport Daily Sun.
Senator David B. Hill is the least damaged by the
vents of the election. He has gallantly, nobly, and like a hero gone down with the party he has so often led to victory, and under anything like ordinary cir-cumstances he would have led to victory this year. It is the skulkers, the traitors, the men who in such a visis struck their party in the back or showed the enemy where to strike surest and deadliest that are to be pitied; not be. He has fallen face to the foe, admired by none more than the victors.

From the Augusta Chronicle.
As Democrats we wish to hear willing testimony to e gallant and inspiring fight which Senator Hill made n New York against hopeless odds, and to declare hat he has set an enangee to weak anced Democrats, who can be Democrats only in subshiny weather, that. ought to remain as an abiding example and an in perishable lesson in Democratic loyalty. Three cheers or David E. Hill, even though to defeat.

From the Chicago Times. Hill meets defeat with honor. The nomination, forced upon him, he accepted reflectingly, but has defended loyally. No one better than he understood how great were the odds against which the Demo-cratic candidate for dovernor would have to contend. From the Florida Times-Union.

At the call of the party Senator Hill took the nomination, well knowing what it meant in sacrifice, and conducted such a brilliant campaign that many could pol ace how it could end in fatture. The Times Union has often differed with Senator Hill on important political questions. It recognizes him, however, as a leader without a superior, and a Democrat of unsurpassed loyalty. True Democrats cannot full to nire and thank him for his fight. More than five million voters feel grateful to Senator Hill for his course, and even his enemies cannot fail to respect ilm for his unselfish devotion to his party's int and the brave fight be made for its political principles.

From the Washington Neses. Though defeated for the Governorship for a third term, he is atili a great leader in the Democratic party. Senator Hill's place in political history is From the Savannah Press, Hill is one of those rare cases of a man becoming

stronger in defeat. From the Heienn Independent. At any rate David Bennett Hill had the colead a forforn hope when the nerve of other leaders failed. He ran nearly fifty thousand votes shead of Grant, the Tammany candidate for Mayor in New

fork city, and those who think that he is down to

stay are decriving themselves From the Grenada Sentinel. Hill is defeated, the Democratic party is shattered, and Grover Cleveland is truly happy. But even in defeat David B. Hill stands as far above Grover Clevend is magnaninity of soul, greatness of mind, and true loyalty to Democracy as Chimboraso rises above the mushrosons at its base, will has made a true, brave, and loyal fight, and goes down in defeat with the admission. the admiration of his friends and the respect of his emiles. Cleveland, the cold, brutul, selfish skuther and desput, by his treachery to his party, stands tolay scorned by the Democracy and laugued at and held in otter contempt by the Republicant. While

> Syntax and Income Tax. From the Continued Tribune

do not pretend to say that Cleveland could have averted the tidal wave in the isnat, yet he conditions shown his affinity to the party that has made him all that he is

"If I were asked my opinion," said the red-eyed man if the Jeans suit, "I would say it was Grover Cleve-

in the plans still, "I would say it was thorse there-land who done it."

"Beg pardon," said the man in the shiny diagonals,
"you should say it was Cleveland who did it."

"On second thoughts," said the man in the Jeans, "I will say aeither. I will say it was Grover boodcoed it and let it go at that."

SUNBEAMS.

- A cedar tree 407 feet in height and measuring seventy feet in elecumference at the base has just been felled near Ocosta, Wash. It was sixty feet to the firs limb of the tree, and the limb itself was seven feet in diameter. It is estimated that the tree will furnish 100,000 feet of boards, enough to make over a hundred

car loads of shingles. car loads of singles.

One meets now much oftener than formerly men and women going about with the peculiar eyeglasses worn by persons who have submitted to treatment for cataract. The pupil of the eye looks abnormally large as seen through the glass lens that takes the place of the destroyed natural lens. The case and certainty with which the operation for cataract is now performed have induced many purblind sufferers to sub

-- Many persons used to believe in the "musbroom stone," though the dictionaries now merely say that t is a fossil resembling the musbroom in form. Ac cording to tradition the true mushroom stone, if put in a favorable place and watered occasionally, will produce several large edible mushrooms a week, and on early writer on the subject says that half a dozen these stones will furnish a family with musbroom for several years.

-Ever since Master Dombledon stopped Falstaff's nouth with security in the matter of the satin for hi been, above all other men, the victims of misplaced onfidence. The modern tailor has learned even to listrust a bank check, and one somewhat famous to note, in giving receipt for payment in advance, that is " by check," if the customer pays in that fashion.

Every man above forty-five years of age must re-call the many smooth and defaced United States sil-ver coins afoat before metallic money of all sorts. save small token coins, was driven out of circulation seen nowadays, save, perhaps, on the Mexican border, where shadowy coins from the sister republic have a feeble circulation. The Canadian coins that circulate on the northern border are sharply stamped and of full weight.

Excellent planes may be bought in Europe at perhaps two-thirds the cost of a like instrument here, and even individuals can import planes to advantage in spite of the tariff. But a fact that works pretty effectually to protect the home manufacturer is that either the American climate or the usual steam heat tends to destroy the imported plane, so that even the temptation of saving from \$200 to \$500 on the first cost does not induce many persons to take the risk of an instrument that cannot stand the climate.

-Irvinction, a little village of Pennsylvania, is notable as having been founded by a son of Gen. Callender Irvine on the site of the cabin where the General used to live, and where Cornplanter, or Handsome Laks, the Indian chief and prophet, was a frequent guest.
The tradition is that once when Gen. Irvine was in
danger of being assassinated by hostile Indians,
Complanter sent as his guard a trusty man who stayed with the General until the danger was past, complanter sent the guard estensibly as a guest, and General did not learn the real object of the visit until long after.

-Nearly all legal papers are now typewritten.

though documents are encountered now and then which have been laboriously written out by the hand of one of the counsel. The men who still cling to the habit of writing their own legal papers are usually old lawyers, often of good practice, who can not ac-commodate themselves to the new order of things. Young lawyers, no matter how small their practice, manage in one way or other to obtain the services of a stenographer. Some of the older men find it practi-cally impossible to work with a stenographer or typewriter at hand.

-"The word sugar," said Mr. Biffleby, " is often used in the piural. For example, we see on a sign, 'Sugars and molasses;' but we never use molasses in that form, though there are various kinds and grades of it as there are of sugar. I suspect that our use of the plural is dictated to a considerable extent by a desire to make the best possible showing of everything. Thus 'Teas, coffees, sugars,' no doubt conveys in a general way an idea of a larger and more varied stock than 'Tea coffee, sugar,' would do. But this effect would scarcely be produced by the plural of molasses. Whether it were right or wrong, we should be more inclined to laugh at 'molasseses,' and so for the sake of euphony, if for no other reason, we stick to just

-"I was much impressed," said a man who has had a good deal to do with railway management, " with the conduct of the employees of a Boston street-car company at a meeting called to consider the ques-tion of striking in the interest of a single employee. The leaders talked moderately, and even the man chiefly in question said that he had no wish to see a strike begun on his account. The older men, doubttain, urged peace, and cited in support of their position the hardships they had endured in times past, while the irresponsible youngsters were for war. I thought it odd that no one had anything to say of the public and its possible inconvenience in case of a strike. It was noteworthy, too, that no one assailed the motives of the men who urged peace. These men

ultimately triumphed."

—Maine's two indian tribes, the Penobscots and the Passamaquoddya, wear the dress of the whites and for the most part, have adopted their ways of living. But the nomadic spirit is still strong within them, and the summer finds parties camped at the various Maine watering places making and selling beaded purses and woven grass and basket-work thile the squaws turn many a silver piece by teiling fortunes. In some wood lot, where the ash tree that supplies them with working material is plentiful, they sometimes build their camps of logs and saplings, resided with bark or shingles and weil climbed with moss. There is a feeling among owners of forest lands in Maine that the Indians, as first proprietors, have a claim to reside in the wilderness wherever they choose, and, as they are peaceable and do little damage to valuable forest growth, permission to

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

Observations on the physiological effects of cycling, recently published by Dr. Blazhevich of St. Petersburg, show that the play of the chest immediately after riding diminishes from 1 to 1.5 centimetres, especially in the cases of women and children and of men ractuz or beginning to use the cycle. The general effect of a summer's riding on men was practically nil; in women and children the vital capacity was slightly increased. The arm power was found to have increased more than the leg power in young persons and in beginners, but in the case of mature men used to cycling this was

Queen Christina of Spain recently presented to Our Lady of Almudezda a valuable opal ring that belonged to her late husband, Alfonso XII. Alfonso gave the ring tohis first wife, Queen Mercedes, just before her sudden death; it then went to the king's grandmother, old Queen Christina, the mother of Isabelia II. She died two months after receiving the ring, and left to Mcreedea's sister, Maria del Pilar, daughter of the Duke of Montpensier, who also died after a few months, as did also her sister Christina, who inherited the ring from her. Alfonso then determined that no one else should wear the fatal opal, and took it him self; within two months he was buried. This story is believed in Spain; so to prevent further harm the Queen has given the stone to the Virgin.

Signor Palmieri, who for some years has been study-ing the earth currents at the observatory on Mount Yesuvius, has discovered that the direction of the current changes when the volcano is unusually active The earth line runs from a deep well in the village of Resina, at the foot of the mountain to the observatory, near the top. From 1889, when the experiments be gan, till August, 1893, the currents were from the lower station to the higher, so that Prof. Patrilee had concluded that the earth currents always as one. In that month, however, the direction began to chance and settled into the opposite of the dir 1880, the volcano being abnormally agitated. In January and February, 1894, the mountain because quiescent, when the current again moved upward, and later turned downward once more, on an increase in the activity of Vesuvius.

Samuel Rawson Gardiner is almost certain to be appointed to the professorship of modern history at ex-ford, made vacant by the death of Mr. Fronds, as the chair is in the gift of the Prime Minister, and hr. Gardiner is a Liberal. He is the editor of the English Historical Review, has edited many volumes for the Calendar of State Papers and for the Camden Society, and has written some school histories. His great work is the long History of England, from the access sion of James L. of which the fourteen volumes at-ready published come to the end of the civil war in 1635, while the first volume of the Commonwealth period is announced for this fail. Mr. Gardiner is an accurate and patnataking investigator and has thrown a flood of light on the Stuart period. His appointment is probably the best Lord Rosebery could now make, but he is not a great historian like Mr. Freeman or shop Stubbs, who earlier held the professorship, nor

a great witce like Mr. Froncis.

Impoveriabed land is now "vaccinated" on the continent of Europe. It is gonerally known that have a tinent of Europe. It is gonerally known that have senriched by planting it occasionally with a between our crop like clover or incorne, the roots of winds discord more nitrogen than they take from the artificial where the nitrogen came from was the referred discording to the content of the same of the result of the absorption is due to minute organisms. In order that the absorption is due to minute organisms. In order the costs, which, when the supply of united great in the soft begins to fail, appear as an expression draw nitrogen from the air, and so engine the self again. Experiments have been made in France and Germany to haston the growth of the discase by aprinkling the fields with soit in which tuberculous crops have been grown or with water in which they have been steeped. In Francis a field was nown with impins, one part of it was then treated in the ordinary way, the other inocunised from an old impin crop; its pinklin the interest. a great writer like Mr. Proude. way, the other inoculated from an old lupin crop; the yield in the latter part was five and half times as